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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تائمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية "الراي"

6, Number 1769

AMMAN, SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 27, 1981 — DUL QAIDA 29, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pomd; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Rain!

AMMAN, Sept. 26 (J.T.) — Thunderstorms hit parts of Jordan today and were expected to continue throughout tonight and tomorrow, officials at the Meteorology Department told the Jordan Times this evening.

King receives Saudi deputy premier

AMMAN, Sept. 26 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at Al Hummar Palace this afternoon Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz, Saudi Arabia's second deputy prime minister and commander of the Saudi National Guards.

Arab strength on the local and international levels.

Attending the audience were Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'id Ibn Zaid and the Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

Prince Abdullah was accompanied to the meeting by his deputy Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Tweijri and the Saudi ambassador to Jordan.

Jordan launches nation-wide campaign to help disabled

By Suzanne Za'munt-Black Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Sept. 26 — Minister of Social Development Mrs. In'am Al Mufti has briefed the wives of the ambassadors accredited to Jordan and of members of the diplomatic corps on Jordan's efforts and aspirations in aid of the handicapped.

The aim of this morning's meeting, Mrs. Mufti told the Jordan Times, was to find out whether the participants in the meeting would like to get involved in one way or another in a nation-wide fundraising campaign for the handicapped, launched in Jordan today.

During the meeting, Mrs. Mufti outlined the main projects undertaken by the National Committee for the International Year of the Disabled and said Jordan intends to carry out other programmes to benefit the disabled, not only this year but also for many years to come.

These projects include providing the handicapped with equipment to help them cope with the functions of their daily lives. These equipment include hearing aids, wheel chairs and special typewriters for the blind.

Other projects cover providing

and organising transportation for the handicapped to reach places of work and schools.

Vocational training to help the handicapped to secure jobs, especially for the elders, as well as projects for the severely handicapped, both children and adults, are among the priorities, Mrs. Mufti said.

Another project the National Committee is working on is for the handicapped to join in physical education and activities in clubs open to the handicapped as well as to others.

Anti-Khomeinists clash with loyalists

BEIRUT, Sept. 26 (Agencies) — Supporters and opponents of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime clashed in a shootout north of Tehran today that left six dead as the government announced 22 more leftists were executed in

seven Iranian cities. The shootout in Tehran's northern suburb appeared to usher in a campaign by underground guerrillas of the Mujahedeen-e-Khalq to scare people away from the polls in next

'I will strike more violently,' Sadat warns fundamentalists

CAIRO, Sept. 26 (A.P.) — President Anwar Sadat today warned Muslim fundamentalists, he will strike "ten times more violently" at them than in his recent crackdown, if they try to foment more unrest in Egypt.

His warning during a speech at a town in the Nile Delta, broadcast live on Cairo Radio, came three weeks after his government rounded up some 1,500 persons in the regime's biggest ever crackdown on religious and political opponents.

Mr. Sadat claimed he did it to avert a Lebanese or Iranian-type bloodbath.

"I am saying it firmly and clearly. I will act ten times more violently than I have if any of the misguided youths tries to make trouble again," Mr. Sadat said.

Mr. Sadat who in recent speeches has referred to the Muslim fundamentalists as misguided, and as the "secret arm of the (fundamentalist) Muslim Brotherhood," devoted a good part of his one-hour speech to ridiculing the preachings of the Muslim fundamentalists.

"They quote the Koran as saying that God created man to worship him only, so they argue they do not have to learn anything, or even work, just pray all day and night," Mr. Sadat said.

Mr. Mitterrand and his delegation of 15 government officials were greeted by King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd, the deputy prime minister and a high ranking entourage.

After short talks at the guest hall in the airport, Mr. Mitterrand left for the guest palace and later joined King Khaled and Saudi government officials for discussions.

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Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal called the visit "historic" and said he hoped it would be "profitable."

The French have made a point that the Mitterrand visit is the first official trip abroad by the president and that it symbolised the importance Paris attaches to its relations with Saudi Arabia, which supplies France with more than half its crude oil imports.

The Arab-Israeli conflict and Prince Fahd's eight-point proposal to solve it were expected to be the heart of the talks during the visit.

The two sides will meet tomorrow, and it will be the first meeting between Mr. Mitterrand and Prince Fahd since they met in Paris earlier this month.

Although Mr. Mitterrand did not bring along Defence Minister Charles Hernu, arms sales were likely to be discussed.

French policy "sets out from protection of aggression and

our teachings and our beliefs." Muslim fundamentalists, a movement that sprung from Egypt's 17 universities, has been attracting more followers in the past two years as Egypt struggles with economic hardships like inflation, housing, shortages and rundown facilities.

The rise of the fundamentalists generated extremism among the Coptic Christian community here, resulting in clashes in which more than 70 persons have been killed this year.

Mr. Sadat accused the Soviet Union exploiting the conflict to

overthrow his regime, and he reiterated this in an interview released today with the French daily Figaro. Extracts were carried by the official Middle East News Agency here.

"The Soviets stopped at nothing to fan the flames of this confrontation," Mr. Sadat was quoted as saying. "They would tell the Copts the Muslims were out to exterminate them, they would float rumours about 400 Muslims killed in a remote place in the country."

Mr. Sadat expelled the Soviet ambassador and six diplomats and terminated the contracts of more than 1,000 Soviet technicians earlier this month.

Mitterrand arrives in Taif as PLO raps his policy

TAIF, Sept. 26 (Agencies) — French President Francois Mitterrand arrived today for the start of a three-day visit to consolidate closer relations between the new socialist government and the Saudi kingdom.

Mr. Mitterrand and his delegation of 15 government officials were greeted by King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd, the deputy prime minister and a high ranking entourage.

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French policy "sets out from protection of aggression and

aggressor and runs against international legality, United Nations regulations, the United Nations Charter..." PLO spokesman Abdul Mohsin Abu Maizer said.

demnation of President Mitterrand's policy towards our cause... we call for the rectification of his Middle East policy in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter," he said.

Paris, Sept. 26 (R) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said in an interview published today that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin had told him he was prepared to sign a peace treaty with Lebanon.

Mr. Sadat told the conservative daily Le Figaro he had asked Mr. Begin at their recent meeting in Alexandria: "What exactly do you intend to do with Lebanon?"

He quoted the Israeli leader as replying: "I am ready to sign a peace with Lebanon immediately — just as I did with Egypt — with the whole of Lebanon, no divisions, no Haddad, nothing else."

Maj. Saad Haddad leads an Israeli-backed militia force which controls a Christian enclave in South Lebanon, just north of the border with Israel.

Asked how Syria could be persuaded to withdraw its 30,000-strong peace-keeping force from Lebanon, Mr. Sadat said there were two possible ways.

"It would be enough for the Lebanese president to find the courage to send the head of the (United Nations) Security Council a telegram asking him to send an international force. The Syrians would be forced to leave," he said.

Mr. Sadat warned, however, that the Lebanese leader could expect to be assassinated if he did so.

Official sources said Mrs. Thatcher voiced concern over the Soviet ambition in the Arabian Gulf and what she sees as a growing military threat to Gulf oil fields in meetings with Sheikh Khalifa Bin Sulman Al Khalifa, the Bahraini prime minister.

She mentioned the Soviet military presence in South Yemen and the Horn of Africa, cautioning against the eventuality of Soviet threats.

The same sources said that while agreeing that the Soviet presence gives cause for concern, the Bahrainis contended that a settlement of the Middle East conflict should be accorded priority over all other issues.

Saudi Arabia deports Iranians for behaviour unfit for pilgrims

JEDDAH, Sept. 26 (A.P.) — A number of Iranian pilgrims have been detained for attacking policemen inside a holy shrine while others were deported for bringing in propaganda, the Saudi government said today.

The interior ministry issued a statement denying Iranian reports about Saudi policemen wounding 20 Iranian pilgrims inside the Prophet Mohammad Mosque, in Medina, Islam's second holiest city.

The Iranian daily Kayhan newspaper reported earlier in the day that 18 Iranian pilgrims were arrested in Saudi Arabia. It said that these pilgrims, carrying pictures of their leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, clashed with police.

The Saudi interior ministry statement said that an unspecified number of Iranian pilgrims have been deported, adding that it had

previously cautioned against engaging in activism during the pilgrimage season.

Local embassies and foreign ministries in all Islamic countries were cautioned against any pilgrim bringing in propaganda or engaging in political activities during the holy rituals, the statement said.

The Iranian pilgrims who were deported on account of violations have no right to complain because what the authorities did was in line with their duty, said the statement.

Two years ago, activists smuggled firearms into the Grand Mosque of Mecca but were crushed in a long shootout with National Guardsmen.

The interior ministry statement said that early on Thursday a group of Iranian pilgrims were "gibbering loudly" inside the Medina Mosque, burial ground of the Prophet.

"These pilgrims beat a policeman when he tried gently to dissuade them from disturbing other pilgrims," said the statement.

"They also beat up five other policemen who tried to rescue their colleague. The six policemen were injured along with a number of Iranian pilgrims." Subsequently, the statement said, the crowd was dispersed and a "number of Iranian pilgrims were detained for questioning."

The statement denied Iranian reports that pilgrims were being searched before entering holy shrines. It said that "some smugglers of narcotics" were being searched.

It appealed to all Muslims — officials and private citizens alike to observe and honour the sacred rituals of pilgrimage and to avoid disturbances, pledging to exert all efforts to help out the pilgrims irrespective of colour or nationality.

Armenian warns of further attacks

BEIRUT, Sept. 26 (R) — The Armenian guerrilla group which claimed responsibility for last Thursday's seizure of the Turkish consulate in Paris warned today that it had two more guerrilla squads ready for action.

At a Beirut press conference, the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) charged that the French government would be breaking a promise if it did not grant political asylum to the gunmen who took over the consulate.

The ASALA chief, who uses the common Armenian name Hagop Hagopian and wore a black hood to avoid identification, told journalists the French authorities had promised the gunmen asylum if they ended their siege.

"Our organisation warns the French government not to revoke the engagement it gave... our organisation cannot abandon any of its members," he stated.

He did not threaten direct action against French institutions, but said that two Armenian commando groups were awaiting orders.

They took place about the same time that Soviet troops were conducting manoeuvres near the Polish border, they added.

China denounced the Soviet exercises as "war preparations." Announcing the PLA exercises, the New China News Agency simply said they had been held recently in North China.

Film of the exercises on Chinese television showed tank rolling through hilly country, multiple rocket launchers, artillery firing

Habib calls on U.S. to build peace on Lebanon ceasefire

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (Agencies) — Philip C. Habib, President Ronald Reagan's personal representative who is credited in large part for arranging the current ceasefire in Lebanon, has called on the United States to build on the ceasefire as a part of the overall effort to bring a comprehensive peace to the Middle East.

Noting that there still are differences among the contending

parties, Mr. Habib said resolving these issues "is the task of diplomats... with the capacity to deal with confrontation issues."

"I think we need to build on the ceasefire along the Lebanese border," he said. "We need to consolidate the gains and see how far we can go."

Mr. Habib emphasised that he was speaking as a private citizen, not as a representative of the Reagan administration, as he discussed Lebanon and other Middle East concerns in the keynote address at the opening session of the 35th annual conference of the Middle East Institute.

Addressing the crowd, Mr. Habib credited the Reagan administration with the success he had in arranging a ceasefire in Lebanon.

"The highest (U.S.) priority issue," he said, "is a search for peace built around understanding."

Asked if he did not think that the fact the United States had sent no special negotiator to the recently-resumed autonomy talks

in Cairo indicated a lessening of U.S. interest in the process, Mr. Habib replied, "on the contrary, I consider it a good sign."

He also pointed out, in answering another question, that the negotiators are dealing with a wide range of issues regarding the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Listing among the issues land, water, security, occupied Jerusalem and autonomy.

Mr. Habib admitted "I don't know how these issues will be resolved."

On the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), he said a decision had been made not to deal with the PLO by a past administration, "and in my opinion we will hold to that position" until such time as the PLO recognises Israel under terms of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242.

And on the proposal to sell AWACS and other Aerial defence items to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Habib said he supports the sale, that safeguards are sufficient, that the sale will not jeopardise Israel and that Saudi requirements are real.

China shows off army muscles

PEKING, Sept. 26 (R) — China announced today that its armed forces have held manoeuvres which diplomatic sources describe as possibly the biggest peacetime display of strength by the four-million-strong People's Liberation Army (PLA).

The sources said the exercises, involving at least 100,000 men, were held early this month north-west of Peking, about 400 kilometres from the Mongolian border.

live ammunition and paratroops dropping from transport aircraft.

After the manoeuvres a military parade of army, navy and air force personnel was reviewed by Chinese leaders including the new Communist Party chairman, Mr. Hu Yaobang, and the powerful Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

Mr. Deng appeared in his capacity as head of the party's military affairs commission, which in effect runs the PLA.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION AMMAN - JORDAN Announcement for Tender No. TCC 7/81 AMMAN JUNCTION NETWORK TCC announces that the closing date of the above mentioned tender has been extended by one month upto November 15th 1981. Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail Director General

Teachers hunt new

Manuel Orantes of 0-6, 6-1 today in the of the \$75,000 Mar-1 tournament. In s final, Borg will as Smid, the number of Czechoslovakia, ped Joachim Nys- e unseeded 18- econd, Swede, 6-4, ne hour and 45

Protests IAEA

Sept. 26 (Agen-Israel) today con- the International nergy Agency for evoke Israeli mem- 1 suspend technical to Israel. A foreign atement called the arbitrary and dis- and inconsistent arter and statutes of The agency voted onsider suspending wing Israel's bomb- aqi nuclear reactor y also suspended y all technical assis- er agency prog-

Convict fast

Sept. 26 (A.P.) — ker Liam McClos- e up his fast at the n outside Belfast 55 days without Northern Ireland

Cats' claim ability

Sept. 26 (A.P.) — ous caller told local that a hitherto erorist group, the Organisation," car- day's assassination labour minister Ahur Elahi in Lah- turryet, an Urdu owned by the fam- terior Minister A. Haroon, made n of the group's o stance, but e caller as saying: ck up our enemies to kill them and will til we finish all of

wants to stop kicking

Italy, Sept. 26 nately Karpov has a wooden barrier e table where he world chess crown- or Korchnoi to : challenger from 1 while they play, sources said today. Soviet, inspecting nt one hour and e two start the on Thursday. The claimed that Kor- viet exile and his us kicked him to 3 during previous said tournament

presence business, n aide says

ATIONS, Sept. 26 Angola's foreign imitedly concerned e possibility of J.S. aid to anti- guerrillas in his, s the United States ht to question the f Cuban troops in Africa. Foreign. olo Jorge said in an 7th the Associated government would necessary measures ter" of the Cubans a only after the ng territory of Africa or Namibia independence and ca ceased to pose a

NATIONAL

Why teachers hunt for new jobs

AMMAN — According to a recent study carried out by the Studies Department at the Ministry of Education, the number of teachers leaving their jobs has been increasing over the past five years. The study showed that 1337 teachers left their jobs in 1976, and 2713 in 1978.

The study was conducted between 1976-1978 only. But, planners at the Ministry of Education believe that the number has more than doubled in the last few years.

The study has attributed this "drainage" to certain socio-economic reasons that have been affecting the status of Jordanian teachers for a long time.

The low wages of government teachers and the general dissatisfaction with the working conditions were singled out as the two foremost reasons. On the other hand, the study indicated that lack of appreciation from both employers and the society has prompted more teachers to leave.

The study was carried out by distributing a questionnaire to a randomly-selected sample of 480 former teachers, most of whom are now working independently or at private institutions.

The increasing number of teachers leaving their posts has affected the educational system in the country. For the Ministry of Education, this has become a major problem, since new teachers have to be recruited to replace the old ones. For the students, the constant change in their teachers can be devastating.

Minister of Education, Dr. Sa'ad Al Tal believes that a teacher is a professional, as is a doctor or a pharmacist.

In an interview with the Jordan Times he said, "Not any person can become a teacher, he or she has to be fully qualified." Dr. Tal added that countries are now aware that teachers should be regarded as professionals, responsible for the education of others.

He said, "Teaching needs professionals, and teachers should not only be qualified but prepared to teach as well."

"The Ministry of Education is trying its best to professionalise this vocation," he said. "We have to set suitable regulations to make teaching a profession and to make teachers respected for their qualifications."

"The Ministry gives its teachers opportunities to upgrade their knowledge. Scholarships are available and our teachers can continue their education whenever they like," he said.

Yet, Jordanian teachers believe that they are not given the privileges allotted to other pro-



"Teachers should not only be qualified but prepared to teach as well," Dr. Tal Says.

professionals, although they regard themselves as equal.

It seems that the policy of education (concerning teachers) has remained the same since 1964, when the law of education was first passed.

Speaking to some teachers about the drainage problem, they all agreed that the lack of security among teachers has caused the problem.

"We are deprived of the privileges given to other professions," one teacher said, "and we are underpaid."

In the constantly changing Jordanian society, they say, the teacher's status has shifted from an idolised to an unappreciated human being. One government teacher told the Jordan Times that the society does not appreciate the job, and nowadays "teachers are regarded with little or no respect".

The pay of most teachers, ranging from JD 70 to JD 100 has not been enough to cover basic expenses, and many teachers have taken part-time jobs as taxi-drivers, shop-owners and the like in order to support their families. The heavy work load has affected the quality of teaching in the country since many teachers prefer to quit teaching rather than bear the burden of more than one job.

"What has made the situation frightening," one official at the Ministry of Education said, "is the shift in loyalties. Some teachers are more loyal to the other jobs they have taken, since they are higher paid and offered more."

For males, the situation has been worse. Until now, females prefer teaching to other jobs, but for "the man of the family," the job conditions and poor wages have aroused some feelings of dis-

satisfaction.

Dr. Ahmad Al Khatib, head of the Studies Department at the Ministry told the Jordan Times that the absence of a teacher's association in a country where teachers and students constitute approximately a third of the population, has caused the drainage problem to expand.

There are about 30,000 teachers and 800,000 students in Jordan today, Dr. Khatib said. "Teachers lack the security of such an association which would give them that sense of professionalism." "Even though decision-makers at the ministry think that such an association would not solve the problem," Dr. Khatib added, "it would certainly improve the image and status of the teacher."

In Dr. Khatib's opinion, a teacher's association would be a

means to exchange ideas, and unite the employers and employees. "However," Dr. Khatib said, "it might not be the ideal solution for our country. What we need at the moment is a complete modernisation of the education system."

Mrs. Marlene Hato, who has been teaching for four years says, "We feel underrated, underprivileged, and we need something to boost our morale."

The Ministry of Education has been aware of the dissatisfaction among government teachers. In a bid to dignify old-timers, the Ministry has held celebrations and has offered badges and honorary titles to teachers who have served for a long time.

Another official charges that in a few cases, decisions of employment are influenced by personal affiliations, and they affect the

Many teachers are leaving their jobs and finding work with private firms and other organisations with better working conditions and more pay.

But the Ministry of Education is taking every step to help improve the status and position of teachers, Dina Matar reports



For male teachers, the job conditions and poor wages gives some feelings of dissatisfaction

general educational situation. Many teachers are also dissatisfied with the schools they work in some of which are far from their residential areas, with no means of transportation, and overcrowded classrooms.

"It is difficult to teach under such conditions, and a teacher cannot afford to take a taxi everyday," one teacher commented.

Ministry says that for teachers the social balance is lopsided. "What they earn and what they need are completely different," he told the Jordan Times.

He added that the chaos resulting from the general dissatisfaction has not only affected the teachers, who could find an outlet in other jobs, but has left its imprint on the society. "People are not happy about the quality of teaching in Jordan," he said.

"Besides, the country has lost some of its best-qualified teachers to neighbouring countries, where the pay is higher."

Mr. Hindawi continued, "If the problem is not solved soon, it will intensify. What our teachers need is a complete boost to their morale. I do not think that an increase in salary would suffice. They need to regain the respect they have lost and the dignity of their profession."

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

- CHANNEL 3**
- 5:30 Koran
 - 5:45 Cartoon
 - 6:05 Children's programme
 - 6:50 Documentary
 - 7:10 Programme preview
 - 7:30 Local programme
 - 8:00 News in Arabic
 - 8:30 Arabic series
 - 9:30 Sports & Youth
 - 10:15 Quinzy
 - 11:00 News in Arabic
- CHANNEL 6**
- 6:00 French programme
 - 7:00 News in French
 - 7:30 News in Hebrew
 - 8:00 News in Arabic
 - 8:30 Comedy (Man about the House)
 - 9:10 Edward the Seventh
 - 10:00 News in English
 - 10:15 Quinzy

RADIO JORDAN

- 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM**
- 7:00 Sign on
 - 7:01 Morning Show
 - 7:30 News Bulletin
 - 7:40 Morning Show
 - 10:00 News Headlines
 - 10:30 Pop Session
 - 11:00 Sign off
 - 12:00 News Headlines
 - 12:03 Pop Session
 - 13:00 News Summary
 - 13:03 Pop Session
 - 14:10 News Bulletin
 - 14:30 French Pop Stars
 - 15:00 Concert Hour
 - 16:00 News Summary
 - 16:03 Instrumentals
 - 16:30 Old Favourites
 - 17:00 Listeners' Choice
 - 18:00 News Summary
 - 18:30 Jazz Hour
 - 19:00 Newsdesk
 - 19:30 Music
 - 20:00 Evening Show
 - 21:00 News Summary
 - 21:03 Evening Show
 - 22:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

- 639, 720, 1413 KHz**
- GMT**
- 04:00 Newscast 04:30 Moment Musical 04:45 Financial Review 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; British Press Review 05:15 1st box 05:30 The Maid of the Mill 05:45 Letter from America 06:00 Newscast 06:30 Jazz for the asking 07:00 World News; News about Britain 07:15 From Our Own Correspondent 07:30 Classical Record Review 07:45 Washington Square 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 The Pleasure's Yours 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 People and Politics 09:45 Sports Review 10:15 Off the Beaten Track 10:30 Religious Service 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 Letter from America 11:30 Play of the Week 12:30 Baker's Half-Dozen 13:00 World News; Commentary 13:15 The Industrial Revolution and the Machine Age 13:30 Short Story 13:45 The Tony Myatt Request Show 14:30 Gerald C. Porter 15:00 Radio Newscast 15:15 Concert Hall 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 From our own Correspondent 16:35 Financial Review 16:45 Letter from America 17:00 World News; Meridian 17:40 Interlude 17:45 Sports 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsweek 18:30 To Be a Pilgrim 19:00 Country Style 19:15 A Slip of the Disc 20:00 World News; Commentary 20:15 Letterbox 20:30 Sunday Half-Hour 21:00 Meet... 21:15 The Pleasure's Yours 22:00 World News 22:09 Science in Action 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Letter from America 23:30 Brain of Britain 1981
- VOICE OF AMERICA**
- GMT**
- 03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 News and New Products (USA) 17:15 Critics Choice 17:30 Studio One 18:00 Special English: News/Words and their stories, feature "People in America" 18:30 Music USA

AMMAN AIRPORT FOR SUNDAY

- ARRIVALS:**
- 7:40 Cairo (EA)
 - 8:45 Cairo
 - 8:55 Agaba
 - 9:30 Jeddah
 - 9:40 Kuwait
 - 9:45 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
 - 10:10 Beirut
 - 11:05 Riyadh (SV)
 - 11:40 Cairo (EA)
 - 14:00 Jeddah (SV)
 - 15:35 Kuwait (KAC)
 - 16:30 Cairo
 - 16:35 Athens
 - 16:45 Rawalpindi (BA)
 - 16:45 Tunis, Tripoli
 - 17:15 Chicago, New York, Vienna
 - 17:30 Paris
 - 17:35 Geneva, Brussels
 - 17:40 Copenhagen, Athens
 - 17:50 Madrid
 - 17:55 Cairo
 - 18:00 London
 - 18:30 Rome (IT)
 - 18:30 Rome
 - 19:00 Geneva, Zurich
 - 19:50 Frankfurt (LFH)
 - 19:50 Frankfurt
 - 20:00 Beirut (MEA)
 - 23:40 Cairo (EA)
 - 24:00 Baghdad
 - 01:00 Cairo
- DEPARTURES:**
- 3:30 Cairo
 - 4:30 Cairo
 - 6:30 Paris
 - 6:30 Beirut
 - 7:00 Agaba
 - 8:55 Cairo (EA)
 - 9:25 Beirut (MEA)
 - 9:30 London (BA)
 - 9:30 Athens, Amsterdam
 - 9:30 Beirut (KLM)
 - 9:30 London (BA)
 - 10:00 Frankfurt
 - 10:10 Rome
- EMERGENCIES**
- DOCTORS:**
- Amman: Hisham Abu Arqoub 93122, Othman Mustafa Othman 74024
 - Irbid: Mohammad Al Ta'ani 3711
 - Zarqa: Akram Haddad 85550
- PHARMACIES:**
- Amman: Al Salam 36730, Al 'Asima 37055
 - Irbid: Hisham 5678
 - Zarqa: Abu Leil (-)
- TAXIS:**
- Jerusalem 39655
 - Talal 25021
 - Al Amman 56059
 - Faisal 22051
 - Al Burj 61028
- CULTURAL CENTRES**
- American Centre 41520
 - British Council 36147-8
 - French Cultural Centre 37009
 - Goethe Institute 41993
 - Soviet Cultural Centre 44203

PRAYER TIMES FOR SUNDAY

- Fajr 4:05
- Sunrise 5:28
- Dhuhr 11:28
- 'Asr 2:53
- Maghreb 5:25
- 'Isha 6:48

MUSEUMS

- Folklore Museum:** Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre. Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316
- Popular Life of Jordan Museum:** 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays.
- Jordan Archaeological Museum:** Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal' (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30138
- Jordan National Gallery:** Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

- Saudi riyal 98.6/99
- Lebanese pound 72.1/72.9
- Syrian pound 56.1/56.5
- Iraqi dinar 713.3/719.3
- Kuwaiti dinar 1187/1191
- Egyptian pound 368.3/378.3
- Qatari riyal 92.5/93

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Ambulance (government) 75111
- Civil Defence rescue 61111
- Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
- Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
- Police headquarters 39141
- Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 31111, 37777
- Airport information (ALIA) 92309/92206
- Jordan Television 73111
- Radio Jordan 74111
- Fireheadquarters 22990
- Cablegram or telegram 18
- Telephone: Information 13, Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10, Overseas radio and satellite calls 17, Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|---------------------------|-----|-----|
| Tomatoes | 130 | 90 | Bananas | 260 | 200 |
| Eggplant | 230 | 180 | Apples (Green) | 230 | 200 |
| Potatoes (imported) | 130 | 100 | Apples (Red) | 230 | 180 |
| Marrow (small) | 190 | 150 | Apples (Golden) | 190 | 150 |
| Marrow (large) | 150 | 100 | Apples (Starbuck) | 190 | 150 |
| Cucumber (small) | 250 | 200 | Melons | 150 | 100 |
| Cucumber (large) | 180 | 120 | Water Melons | 90 | 70 |
| Fagous (large) | 130 | 90 | Plums (Red) | 260 | 200 |
| Peas | 300 | 250 | Lemons | 160 | 120 |
| Oleas (Green) | 320 | 250 | Oranges (Valencia, Waxed) | 200 | 150 |
| Oleas (Red) | 300 | 250 | Grapes | 180 | 130 |
| Muloukhiyah | 130 | 90 | Figs | 380 | 300 |
| Hot Green Pepper | 240 | 200 | Peach | 420 | 350 |
| Cabbage | 120 | 80 | Pears | 500 | 400 |
| Onions (dry) | 100 | 70 | Pomegranates | 160 | 120 |
| Garlic | 700 | 600 | Cauliflowers | 200 | 150 |
| Carrots | 130 | 90 | Dates | 300 | 160 |
| Beans | 330 | 250 | Guava | 320 | 250 |
| Pumpkins | 160 | 120 | Quince | 160 | 120 |
| Sweet Pepper | 200 | 160 | | | |

مكتبة الأمل

Hussein visits forces HQ

26 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein visited the Jordanian army headquarters today called at the army headquarters and met with Commander-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid to discuss a number of issues pertaining to the army.

Jordan bridges close Monday

AMMAN, Sept. 26 (Petra) — The two bridges across the Jordan River will be closed from 11 a.m. Monday, Sept. 28 until Thursday morning, Oct. 1, the Public Security Directorate announced today. It also said that only in cases of emergency would travellers be allowed to cross into the West Bank on Monday before the bridges close.

Nazzal community centre exhibition of handicrafts

Amman Times

6 — An exhibition of handicrafts is being held at the Nazzal community centre in Amman. The exhibition is the second of its kind in this city. It features a wide variety of crafts, ranging from traditional Jordanian embroidery to modern handicrafts. The exhibition is open to the public from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily. The Nazzal community centre is a non-profit organization that provides social and cultural activities for the community. The exhibition is a major event for the centre and is expected to attract a large number of visitors.

about change," Mr. Abu Amer said. But he noted that the centre has some financial problems because of its non-governmental nature and its complete reliance on voluntary donations. The staff of the centre includes the director, a library supervisor, a night guard and a driver. All have to draw their salaries at the end of each month from the centre's floundering budget. But while the centre suffers from financial troubles, it has managed to establish cooperative contacts with other institutions in Jordan.

The Hai Nazzal institution always gets help from the Turath Centre, the Jordan Handicrafts Development Company and other societies involved in crafts.

Fundraisers for disabled begin

ZARQA, Sept. 26 (Petra) — Festivals organised by scouting and sports organisations here today marked a national week for the welfare of handicapped persons in Zarqa District. A number of cultural seminars and art exhibitions were also held, depicting the plight of the handicapped and calling for better care, education and rehabilitation to relieve it.

A number of committees have been set up to mount a fundraising campaign for aid to the handicapped. District Governor Salem Al Qouda said. These committees, he said, comprise presidents of charitable and voluntary societies, scout leaders and heads of government departments.

In Karak, eight local committees of boy scouts and girl guides today embarked on a fundraising campaign for the benefit of the handicapped in Karak Governorate. The director of the social development department, Mr. Muhsen Al Habashneh, called on the public to donate generously in cash and in kind.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Baghdad literacy confab opens today

AMMAN, Sept. 26 (Petra) — The University of Jordan will take part in a conference on the eradication of illiteracy which will open in Baghdad on Sunday. Participants in the conference, expected to last several days, will discuss means of fighting illiteracy in the Arab World, and of following up the teaching of adults. Representatives from the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation and the Federation of Arab Educationalists will take part in the conference. Dr. Ahmad Abu Hilal of the University of Jordan's education department will represent Jordan and submit a research paper on Jordan's experience in literacy education.

Postal fund considers interest boost

AMMAN, Sept. 26 (J.T.) — The Postal Savings Fund's (PSF's) board of directors will discuss in the coming few days a proposal for raising the fund's interest rate from 5.1 to 6.1 per cent. PSF Director Abdullah Al Hawamdeh was quoted as saying today. Mr. Hawamdeh also said that the fund holds funds totalling JD 5.5 million, deposited by more than 100,000 people. The fund has invested JD 7.5 million in various businesses and economic projects. Mr. Hawamdeh added.

Tourism and environment day fete

AMMAN, Sept. 26 (Petra) — Celebrations to mark international tourism and environment day start in Jordan on Sunday. Special attention will be given to Aqaba, where the Aqaba Hotel, in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism, will hold an exhibition of marine life, Jordanian traditional handicrafts, oriental souvenirs and other crafts. The Aqaba Club will hold special variety shows to display the folk art of Jordan in general, and in Aqaba in particular.

CAEU panels meet jointly

AMMAN, Sept. 26 (Petra) — The Council of Arab Economic Unity's (CAEU's) committees on customs and on trade planning and coordination among Arab states opened a three-day joint meeting in Amman today. Participants from nine Arab states are taking part in the meeting, which is devoted to the discussion of several issues pertaining to Arab economic cooperation. These include, among others, a study of free trade zones in the Arab World, and difficulties facing the implementation of the Arab Common Market agreements. Countries taking part in the meeting at the CAEU's headquarters here are Jordan, Sudan, Syria, Iraq, Kuwait, Palestine, Libya and North and South Yemen.

13 merchants get unlucky

AMMAN, Sept. 26 (Petra) — Thirteen Jordanian merchants have been fined JD 40 each by the military court for violating Ministry of Supply regulations. The military governor today endorsed the sentences.

240 trainees graduate

AMMAN, Sept. 26 (Petra) — A group of 270 apprentices graduated today after completing vocational training courses at the Ministry of Labour's Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) centres.

Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani, who stood in for the prime minister, attended the graduation ceremony at the Palace of Culture in Al Hussein Youth City, and made a speech on the occasion.

Also addressing the graduates was VTC Director General Munther Al Masri, who said that the corporation's centres have turned out 5,000 apprentices since its establishment in 1977. The corporation plans to give vocational training to some 14,000 students under the new five-year plan, he said.

Towards the end of the ceremony, Dr. Anani distributed diplomas and prizes to the graduates.

Timber co. gets JD 2.5m syndicated loan

AMMAN, Sept. 26 (Petra) — A consortium grouping Jordanian banks and an insurance company will grant the Jordan Timber Processing Industries Company (JTPI) a JD 2.5 million loan to finance the construction of the company's projected timber works and processing plant in Aqaba, according to an agreement signed at the Industrial Development Bank here today.

Altogether 11 banks, in addition to the local insurance firm, are involved in the loan, which carries a total of 10.25 per cent annual interest, and is to be paid back in seven years.

The JD 16 million project is expected to start production by the middle of 1982, JTPI Director Shakhb Al Shakhshir said. The company, established in 1977, has a capital of JD 3.1 million.

Standardisation organisation opens five-day 14th meeting

AMMAN, Sept. 26 (J.T.) — The Amman-based Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) opened its 14th meeting here today. Participants in the five-day meeting will review a report by the organisation's secretary general, Dr. Mohammad Al Sawwaf, on previous meetings and the organisation's activities, together with a number of administrative and financial issues, as well as the organisation's fiscal budget and work programme for 1982.

Minister of Industry and Trade

Walid Asfour opened the meeting by stressing the importance of standardisation systems as a major factor in the progress of nations' economies. The minister said Jordan's interest in this field had prompted it to allocate JD 1 million in the new five-year economic plan to equip quality control laboratories and for the training of staff for the country's standardisation system.

Also addressing the opening session were Dr. Sawwaf and Mr. Mustafa Kanoun, the Tunisian delegate, in his capacity as chair-

man of the previous meeting. The organisation, established in 1965, works to unify technical terms and standard specifications for products such as food, cloth, fertilisers, building materials, oil, minerals and electrical products, assists in the establishment of national standardisation bodies, and collaborates with international standards activities.

The current meeting was preceded by a meeting of the directors of standardisation bodies in AOSM member countries, which was held at the AOSM headquarters in Amman from Sept. 22-24.

The standardisation directors reviewed papers presented by the organisation's general secretariat on standardisation in building, mechanical, chemical and textile materials, and electrotechnical fields. They also discussed the resolutions of the executive council concerning the classification and application of standards and the activities of AOSM technical committees. They urged AOSM members to implement a new Arab standard for the labelling of pre-packaged and canned food products.

Television licence fees may double, director of Jordan TV says

By Suzanne Zu'mut-Black

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Sept. 26 — Jordan Television (JTV) will suggest to the government that the JD 6 annual TV ownership licence fee be doubled, JTV Director General Mohammad Kamal announced tonight.

Addressing a press conference here, Mr. Kamal said the measure is an "attempt to gain financial independence, and consequently independence from government control."

Mr. Kamal pointed out that the major concern of Jordan Television is to transmit a clear picture to every house in Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

As a step towards this goal, transmission will reach the Jordan Valley area starting in mid-November or the beginning of December, while by the middle of next year the network will include Aqaba, north Jordan, north Palestine, South Lebanon and the southern areas of Syria, he explained.

A major addition to TV service in Amman, by the middle of next

year, will be the introduction of Ultra High Frequency (UHF) transmission, which has already been introduced in the Jordan Valley, and which will improve the quality of the picture to a great extent, according to Mr. Kamal.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Film

* The French Cultural Centre presents a film, 'Les Grandes Manoeuvres,' at 7.30 p.m.

Painting exhibitions

* By Adibeh F. Al Qadi, at the British Council.
* By Juliana Seraphim, at the Jordan National Gallery, Jabal Luweibdeh.

Crafts exhibition

* At the Hai Nazzal community centre in southern Amman.

n demands suspension of Israel international atomic organisation

re excerpts from a statement delivered at the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna by Salah, Jordan's ambassador to Switzerland head of Jordan's delegation:

AGGRESSION against the Tammouz reactor, on which Israel's determination to persist in its policy of aggression and expansion. The biggest measure against Israel's aggression and expansion is the suspension of its membership in the International Atomic Energy Agency, which is a necessary step towards the achievement of its objectives.

ALTHOUGH JORDAN is a small country with very limited resources, it is working hard and making considerable progress in the field of economic development to secure a decent standard of living for all its citizens. As you are aware, one of the milestones of economic development is the availability of energy resources. Contrary to everybody's expectation, Jordan — although in the Middle East — lacks any indigenous conventional sources of energy except oil shale deposits recently explored and not yet utilised due to limited world experience in this field.

The average annual rate of the increase in energy demand for the last few years is progressively adding up in a manner which indicates on the hand, the speed at which the pace of development is taking place, while on the other hand it gives rise to much concern over the increasing cost of our imports of crude oil, a matter which makes very difficult our task of striking a medium way between the challenges of development and the balance of payments. We remain ambitious to meet the highly increasing demand of energy by utilising all possible alternatives (e.g. oil shale, solar, hydraulic, nuclear sources), an effort that requires much time, experience, patience and financial resources.

We are aware of the fact that nuclear energy is one of the solutions to the world energy problem, but unfortunately, we will not be in a position to go nuclear before the turn of this century, unless our electrical energy demand becomes big enough to accommodate at least a small or medium-sized power reactor. However, we realise at the same time the vital importance of preparing ourselves in the field of training, recruitment of the necessary manpower, and the establishment of a regulatory infrastructure in preparation for this era.

We realise the leading and important role which the IAEA can play to help the Third World achieve its objectives, and therefore we expect the agency will enter into a new phase on its 25th jubilee, where more developing countries will participate heavily in the field of nuclear energy and radioactive isotopes applications in physics, medicine, agriculture... etc. and to face up to this need with more technical assistance to these countries so as to draw an equitable balance between attention directed to safeguards and attention directed to technical assistance.

We also share the view of the developing countries that the ease of under-representation of these countries in the policy-making body and the management of the agency should be treated with a new outlook, if the agency wishes to be able to communicate effectively with these countries. My country therefore recommends amendment of Article VI A-2 of the statutes of IAEA, so as to give the developing countries a better representation on the board of governors.

Further, we support the director general's call for urgent consideration to be given to the general prohibition of military attacks on all nuclear establishments as a whole and not to remain restricted to attacks on nuclear power plants.

question the credibility of the International Atomic Energy Agency's safeguards and its ability to oversee their effectiveness. Claiming that the control exercised by this international organisation over the Iraqi reactor was insufficient, Israel has taken upon itself to destroy it militarily. In so doing, it has dealt a damaging blow to the confidence which the world has placed in this agency to which we have the honour to belong and which we support.

Israel's suspension

IT IS THE DUTY of the international community to see to it that Israel sign the treaty of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and to place its nuclear reactors and research centres under international control, so as to prevent their use for aggressive military ends.

Therefore, the Jordanian delegation recommends to this conference the suspension of Israel's membership in the agency and urges all the nations of the world to take up this course of action until Israel accepts to adhere to the statutes of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

ALTHOUGH JORDAN is a small country with very limited resources, it is working hard and making considerable progress in the field of economic development to secure a decent standard of living for all its citizens. As you are aware, one of the milestones of economic development is the availability of energy resources. Contrary to everybody's expectation, Jordan — although in the Middle East — lacks any indigenous conventional sources of energy except oil shale deposits recently explored and not yet utilised due to limited world experience in this field.

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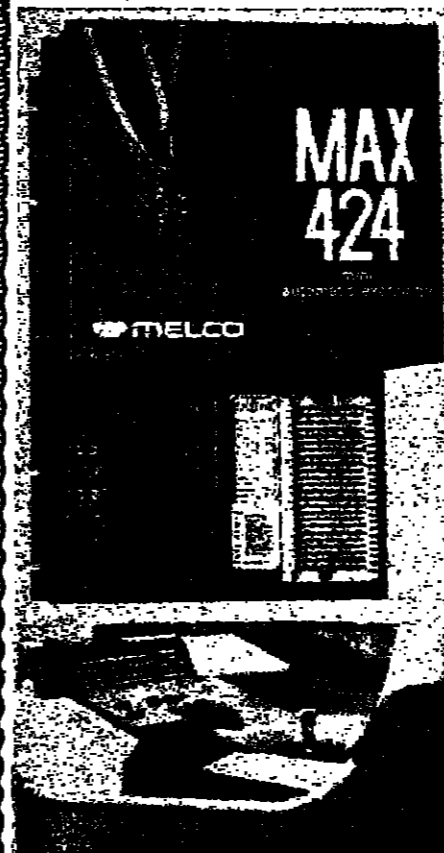
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Jordan Times

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 The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

More than money...

THE VISIT to Saudi Arabia this week of French President Francois Mitterrand is unlikely to produce any major developments related to the search for an honourable settlement of the Arab Israeli conflict. Indeed, there are no signs we can point to that the French president or any other European leader is travelling to the heartland of Arab oil and money for any other reason than to improve bilateral relations and take a larger share of the commercial market that has suddenly developed in the oil states. We are not so much cynical as we are realistic and free of illusions. Mr. Mitterrand, like his fellow European leaders, is concerned with serious domestic issues of inflation, unemployment, flat productivity, and trade deficits aggravated by the continuing importance of the Far Eastern states as major global exporters. It is logical that he should look to the Arab World and its "surplus" oil-producing states to redress some of the economic imbalance that the Western European economies suffer from.

Conversely, the Arabs have much to gain from Mr. Mitterrand and Western Europe as a whole, in terms of technological imports and military hardware. The political role that Europe could play in the Middle East, however, is far from commensurate with its economic interests in the region, and we feel that it is appropriate for our richer friends in the oil states to bring this point home to the Europeans. Mr. Mitterrand has whistled some different tunes since assuming office earlier this year, and we have to give him the benefit of the doubt in terms of his desire and ability to play a constructive role in the search for a Middle Eastern peace agreement. It is time that Europe's political interests in the Middle East were firmed up and clarified — and activated beyond the commercial sphere alone.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Candid Dialogue

AL RA'I: The talks of His Highness Crown Prince Hassan with U.S. Vice-President George Bush and American senators in Washington represent another link in the Jordanian-U.S. dialogue aimed at explaining the facts about the Middle East situation and highlighting the Arab position. The dialogue is necessary to expose Israel's aggressive policies and their impact on the region's stability and future. Furthermore, Prince Hassan's lecture to be delivered at Washington's Georgetown University, and his other meetings in the American capital, as well as his address to the U.N. General Assembly's 36th session will make a further contribution towards this end.

Needless to say, the process of conveying the facts to the 'decision-makers' in Washington is in line with Jordan's views and with its standing policy which call for maintaining a dialogue with America to promote the cause of peace.

In his talks over the past few days, Prince Hassan has exposed Israel's gambit in the occupied Arab territories and its attempt to camouflage it continued occupation of Arab lands by appointing civilian Israelis in place of military personnel to administer the affairs of the Arab inhabitants under its rule.

This move, as Prince Hassan explained in Washington, means there will be no change in the Zionist policy line, and the Israeli repressive measures against the Arab population will continue.

It is really incumbent upon us to clarify the situation to the American public and to the U.S. administration, which are unfortunately influenced by Zionist propaganda; and it is our duty to point out that American prestige and interests would suffer considerably if Washington persisted in linking its policies with those of Israel.

The United States should wake up to the facts and adopt a balanced and equitable Middle East stand. It is not in Washington's interest to act in the eyes of the peoples of the Middle East region as a sword in Israel's hand or a Zionist tool for committing further acts of aggression on the Arab nation.

We hope this kind of candid dialogue with the United States will help put things in their right perspective.

Whodunit

AL DUSTOUR: It is perhaps immature at the present moment to make a true assessment of the meeting in New York Thursday between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Israel. But we can however, make a study of its surroundings and its nature.

It is noted that the Israelis had attached a great importance to that meeting because they said it was a positive development and an opening for further dialogues. Prime Minister Menachem Begin lost no time in informing the Knesset's foreign relations and security committee of the outcome of that meeting.

The fact that the Shamir-Gromyko meeting took place on the heels of a meeting between the foreign ministers of the U.S. and the Soviet Union to discuss a resumption of disarmament talks prompts us to believe that the American Secretary of State Alexander Haig had a hand in arranging the meeting between Sharon and Gromyko. Moscow's feeling that a lack of direct contact with Israel would deny the Soviet Union the chance to contribute more meaningfully to the peace-making process also might have prompted Gromyko to hold the meeting. The Soviet Union had served relations with Israel because of its aggression on the Arab nation in 1967.

However, statements issued by the two sides after the meeting indicate that they are still wide apart. The Soviet Union believes that a global Middle East settlement can be achieved through direct negotiations at an international conference grouping all concerned parties including the Palestine Liberation Organisation. On the whole the Soviet-Israeli meeting cannot be divorced from the current Middle East events. The recent declaration of the American-Israeli strategic alliance, France's sudden enthusiasm to resolve the issue and Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's proposals are all dramatic developments that lie behind any superpower moves.

Safety comes first

By Dr. Majdi Sabri

THERE IS an ample evidence that the absence of well defined safety rules and standards in various aspects of our life increases the probabilities of all sorts of accidents. There is a countless number of cases where safety requirements appear to be completely neglected. Some obvious examples could be found in poorly maintained roads, unsafe construction sites, faulty electrical connections, road manholes, or if you like, in the greasy yards of petrol stations that are virtually soaked with inflammable materials.

Such cases of sheer negligence are rarely recognised as major causes of accidents. Lack of road maintenance is never blamed for road accidents; and the man who falls into a manhole is usually described as a shortsighted ignorant.

The lack of safety standards also applies to imported goods such as vehicles, heavy machinery, electrical appliances, children toys, etc. Although some developed countries do have their own standards, which are probably adequate, commodities imported from other countries are not necessarily subject to any safety rules. One therefore is hardly surprised if a person is seriously hurt by an electrical shock caused by a defective appliance, or if a child choked on a toy.

It is believed that a more comprehensive realisation of the safety problem is required. It is time for Jordan to establish its own national safety standards and to formulate a suitable legislation to impose these standards. This needs not only the coordinated efforts of all those concerned but a more effective institutional approach.

We suggest the establishment of a national council for safety standards that would be responsible for conducting detailed studies on accident causation and injury prevention. The council would also be responsible for drawing up a national safety plan which would take into consideration appropriate safety measures to be imposed in various aspects of our life.

It is important to note that the recommended safety measures should be economically evaluated beforehand to ensure that the yield of their economic and social benefits exceeds their costs. The application of safety measures should be accompanied by educational programmes to extend and improve public consciousness of such measures. After all, they are usually designed to help the public overcome their physical and emotional limitations to live safely in a highly mechanised environment.

LETTERS

Wrong choice

To the Editor

I was surprised, and I am sure many readers felt the same, as I read your front-page headline about a statement attributed to British Defence Secretary John Nott on Soviet threats to peace (Jordan Times, Sept. 23). As far as I know, Mr. Nott spoke about several issues including the Middle East.

To select a particular phrase about the so-called Soviet threat to peace is not ill-advised, but a flagrant misjudgement. You could for example refer to Mr. Nott's assertion about the PLO's participation in any Middle East solution, or his remark that the Palestinians need to have their own state.

Instead, you chose to echo U.S. and Israeli claims which place the Israeli threat in a secondary category.

Y.F. Jabir
Amman

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor", and sent to the Jordan Times, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan. The letters must include the writer's name and signature and preferably the writer's address as well. Letters may be abridged and edited. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit them.



—From Al Mostakbal, Paris

Gaza appalling conditions

By Doris Clay

Doris Clay, who is hon. secretary and a founder of (the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding) CAABU's East Anglia Branch, spent from September 1980 to July 1981 working as a volunteer for the Middle East Council of Churches Committee for Refugee Work in the Gaza Strip. She went out there on Dr. Uri Davis' "Volunteers for Palestine" scheme. In February, 1981 she sent back to CAABU a report of what she had seen, a shortened version of which is the following. The aim of this report was, as she put it herself, "to paint into the statistics details presenting a vivid picture of some conditions of life in Gaza now."

GAZA, 1981 — The public building in which I live is in part given over to offices. It was visited some time ago by the deputy military governor and Israeli intelligence officers who spent an evening here, since when it has been under regular military surveillance: soldiers enter at will, go up to the roof and once entered an office they saw open. When requested to leave (as it is an international charity) they sat on the steps down-stairs and asked to see the identity cards of anyone entering. All soldiers are armed, and entry by soldiers into homes is a regular occurrence. Sometimes they put up a ladder and stand on the balconies. This happens both outside (in Gaza city) and inside the camps.

When out shopping in a supermarket soldiers with their guns are a frequent sight (so much so that on one occasion my wire basket got slightly tangled up with a gun) either shopping on their own account or protecting the Israeli shoppers who come from the ever increasing settlements.

While the West Bank has elected mayors, Gaza has not. There have since 1945. Two main roads within Gaza itself are maintained, as is the water and electricity supply. But the situation within the labyrinths of old Gaza and the camps presents a dismal picture. In new Gaza there exist many large privately owned buildings. But this area is just sinking under the sand which is never cleared away. Roads are generally in a parlous state with large ponds blocking pedestrians and cars during the winter rains. In new Gaza (in existence for over 25 years) main drainage has not been introduced and there are only cesspits. Leakage of sewage from broken pipes is a common sight. A feature of the whole Gaza Strip is the astounding number of rats and mice which roam visibly (incidentally I was bitten by one in bed one night). The rubbish is collected, but spasmodically by the very old — the only workers available, as most able-bodied are driven by circumstances to work within "the Green Line" of Israel.

Wages paid to Palestinians whether working inside or outside the Green Line (for instance in government departments) are always below those paid to comparative grades of Israeli workers, and this applies also to the teaching profession, doctors and so on. There is little or no industrialisation within Gaza and workers are forced into the Green Line for this reason. They return tired to their homes at night and experience transport difficulties. Alternatively, they return to their families once weekly. Every year a number leave altogether to seek better opportunities abroad, usually in the Arab World or America.

Building within 500 m of the beach has been forbidden by the Israelis. This restriction was imposed two months ago. Anyone venturing on the beach after dark will be fired upon. Look-out posts are placed along the shoreline and whole strip is constantly patrolled by military vehicles. As a result there is an unofficial curfew always and few vehicles are seen on the roads, save military ones, after 8 p.m. Then any car is likely to be stopped and identity cards must be produced.

Water is allotted for agriculture and has to be paid for. If the ration is exceeded a fine is imposed of \$E3 per meter. For example if the owner of an orange grove has a well, a water gauge is placed within it and if the amount used is, say, above 1,000 meters, the owner of the well must pay a fine, regardless of whether he is the owner of the well, pumping gear, the land etc.

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Unhealthy conditions

Within the main government hospital there is a lack of hygiene, due to the old and handicapped cleaning attendants as well as other factors. There is air conditioning within the operating theatres but not in the wards — these are supplied with bedside fans in some instances but often brought by the patient himself. In

winter the only heating, except in the operating theatres, is with oil stoves. There is no post-operative intensive care unit (in consequence a baby, for example, can be successfully operated upon and die subsequently). Of four kidney machines, two have been donated. All the equipment is old and in bad repair. If a piece of equipment, e.g. a duodenal gastroscope, breaks down, spare-parts are not brought and it remains out of order permanently. There is a good laboratory but too few technicians. The lab has no "frozen section". This means that in the case of a mastectomy, two operations instead of one have to be performed. A biopsy test has to be taken to an Israeli hospital to discover whether or not the growth is malignant and two weeks or so can elapse before the result is given. As speed is essential in such cases, doctors complain about this lack. The number of beds is insufficient in some departments to cope with the turnover of patients: therefore they are sent home before recovery to continue treatment. Eight sheets are allotted to each bed but due to the turnover of patients (which can be as many as three patients to a bed in one week) the bed linen is not changed, whether or not it has been operated upon. There is also a lack of proper administration: lack of certain drugs and frequently patients have to buy these outside the hospital, in spite of a recently introduced medical insurance to provide for these. No new hospitals are being provided and the Red Crescent has been refused permission to build one.

The scene on the Gaza Strip is one of a Third World country, in stark contrast to Israel a few kilometres away. One is struck by the large number of old and infirm. Blindness is common, as well as cripples (polio is rife). Children crowd the roads, paying little attention to the traffic. While there is a meagre social security scheme operated by the Israelis, few people in need seem to benefit. Some are reluctant to go to the Israelis for help and most give up the attempt if they do so, due to the long periods of delay.

The atmosphere of the strip is one of intimidation, although this is not apparent to a short-term visitor, apart from the military patrols. It is only gradually one discovers the strain under which the population live, right through the social strata. An estimate given to me recently from several reliable sources quote the support for the PLO as their sole representative to be as high as 95%. Gatherings of more than five people are illegal and permission has to be sought from the Ministry of the Interior for annual meetings of professional associations, lectures, etc.

The constant checking at the road block in and out of Gaza, where it is necessary to produce identity cards in what amounts to a SA type procedure, and the searches of cars and persons (the writer was in the car of a prominent Gazan when he was required to rev up his engine to such an extent I thought it must break) make it clear that these checks are dictated not merely by "security reasons" but also by a desire to humiliate and intimidate the native population. Woe betide anyone who is outside his home anywhere within the strip if he has changed his trousers and forgotten his identity card! I find people apprehensive and reluctant to relate to me facts concerning their lives. They are abnormally suspicious of strangers — Gaza is said to be "another planet". There is virtually no tourism and it is not encouraged by the Israeli authorities. While English is the second language, it is often unrecognisable — due to the lack of communication with the outside world. Hebrew, on the other hand, is now being learnt (forced on them in order to understand the Israeli military authorities). I have occasion sometimes to be with young women and these from time to time have brothers who are arrested. I notice then the girl becomes ill and eventually I ask her the cause. At first she will say: "It is nothing" but later, white and shaking, she may admit "Last

night something terrible happened: my brother was arrested." One such recent case occurred at 10.30 p.m. when all the family had gone to bed (in winter the population goes to bed around 9 p.m.) and were all asleep. "My father got up and answered a severe ringing at the bell," as she related it to me. "Fifteen soldiers entered and surrounded the bed of my brother, who was still asleep. He awoke; he began to sweat and have stomach pains when told he must get up in his pyjamas and go to jail. My father asked the soldiers to allow his son to dress, which he did over his pyjamas, but fell to the floor as he did so. My brother was then handcuffed and taken away. I saw it."

Arrests are frequently made in the night. Two years ago the son of a judge (in the civil court) was arrested. To do this the military came in the night and surrounded the house of the judge and used searchlights. The judge subsequently complained that all they had to do was to telephone him and he would have been obliged to hand them his son.

Another case which came to my notice was one in a camp where seven months ago the military government demolished a house and the parents, ten daughters and one son, all of whom are still of school age, are now obliged to live in a tent. As winters in Gaza can be cold, especially at night, they do not have sufficient blankets for their large young family. The older son, aged about 19, was arrested seven months ago, eventually charged and sentenced to life imprisonment. The authorities allege he hid arms in the garden.

Draconian arrests

But the most serious aspect of the repression in Gaza is the arrests. While the basis of the law is administered according to British law from the days of the Mandate, the Israelis since 1967 have introduced various amendments which, in effect, give them carte blanche to do whatever they please. On the surface the law would appear to be conducted fairly enough taking into account the fact of the occupation and the necessity for them to ensure security. But when one begins looking closely, some ugly aspects begin to emerge. I cannot reveal my sources of information but they are reliable. However, I can state I went to the Red Cross for information to enquire about procedure after arrest, and this, as it is part of the legal process operated within the Gaza Strip, they can give. Once a prisoner is incarcerated for a period of a maximum of 18 days (he can call neither for a lawyer nor his family), interrogation takes place. End of information from Red Cross.

Legal sources reveal the type of interrogation — which they say always takes place. A black hood is placed over the head of the prisoner nearly suffocating him. This treatment continues for up to 3 days, during which time the prisoner is subjected to threats. For this period he is kept standing continuously, hand-cuffed. After 15 days (he can be held incommunicado for up to 18), if the authorities are convinced the prisoner is "clean", he may be released. But many who are still under suspicion will remain in detention and under this type of interrogation for as long as 70 days. It is possible for a prisoner never to be charged. It is considered to be "administrative detention." Six months at the beginning but it may drag on for not less than two years. The court consists of from one to three Israeli judges. If a conviction is considered to be in doubt, another judge may join the original one. But acquittals do not happen! A lawyer who defends these cases has never known any case dismissed, save in one instance when the man was old and believed to be dying of a heart disease.

In every instance a confession of guilt is obtained prior to trial. This confession is written in Hebrew for the prisoner and he is obliged to sign. Upon conviction and sentence, the prisoner is either taken to the jail or to prisons outside the strip, depending on the length of the sentence. For all known cases which exceed five years, the prisoner is sent to prisons outside Gaza; less than this term, they are imprisoned here. The prison fronts Omar Mukhtar Street (the main street) and his large block. It is "continuously booked" and accommodates 800 prisoners at least. The fact that the prison is in the middle of the city is in itself a form of intimidation. Into this prison go felons as well as political prisoners. But it must be pointed out that the local police force is necessarily weak and stealing is commonplace as a result, with few arrests of this type. When cars are broken into or houses robbed, people do not usually inform the police, knowing it to be useless.

Radio Sarh began its broadcast that evening with words: "Good evening! and gentleman. Well, Sarh gone wild". On several occasions the announcer of the soothing comment after rain, the fine weather, warning that looters were shot on sight, the announcer went to the teners about an "imp meeting" of boy scouts the day. He also urged on the teners the charms of the national park.

Cahd's civil war has its south relatively unwar. The war, which began in as a conflict between the him north and the non-M more Westernised, had been fought mainly in northern half of the coast. Fighting is still going on now it is between rivals.

Apart from a wave off in 1979, when south massacred at least northmers, the south mostly lived in peace. More than half of the of the south's per committee is devoid defence.

Remarkably, much civilian administration (tinted to function in absence of any central government in N'Djamen). Where else but in 50 Chad would teachers with two years without pay teachers finally stopped last December and the education now provided south is in missionary style. The strain of living nothing but what a guard provide or what can be rowed is beginning to mutiny was a revolt of not. The rich hid their. Meanwhile, the announcer told listeners worry and said the held ried couple would hold reception at nine o'clock evening, as planned.

A CAABU release

The civil war in Chad, which began in 1966, has aged the whole country but not south, Steph Powell reports

That' life

SARH, Chad — In the c of this graceful, tree-lined local notables were gathered for a society wedding, bride, a general's daug wore pink. The groom had returned from Canada for ceremony.

All seemed set for a joy and celebration. The soldiers arrived. Crummed into the back pick-up trucks and armed automatic rifles and bazo they roared into the ce market, stall-holders gra their wares and ran. Wee guests fled.

By Middy, the soldier taken over the small air and barred all planes from ing.

They blame their lack c on the 12-man peac committee which runs C southern zone, accusing embezzling funds intende the troops.

Throughout the after and the evening, auto rifle fire and the oost crack of a bazooka e round the town as the searched for local official. But the shots were fired the air. There were no ne of killings, no looting and violence.

Nevertheless, Phil Andre, a Frenchman w for the partly state-o Sonasut sugar compa threatened with death if not hand over the emi tents of the company s.

He refused: But aste killing him, the solde him as chauffeur, keep gun pointed at his be most of the day.

According to Dr. Ndem, head of the p committee which admin the town, the soldiers just over \$130,000 of funds. They also detaine officials, including Dr. himself, and army offic.

If they couldn't find th cials they wanted, they their families. Radio Sarh began its b cast that evening with words: "Good evening! and gentleman. Well, Sar gone wild". On several occasions the announcer of the soothing comment aft rain, the fine weather, warning that looters were shot on sight, the announcer went to the teners about an "imp meeting" of boy scouts the day. He also urged on h teners the charms of the national park.

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— Revue

Joint ventures, investments and Arab economy

Editor's Note: This is the first of a two-part series of excerpts from a search prepared by the General Secretariat of the Council of Arab Economic Unity. The objective of this study, according to the authors, is "Analyse the role of joint ventures as a means of direct investment promoting development in developing countries, with emphasis on scope and experience of Arab joint ventures as a unique example of economic cooperation and integration."

The meaning of "direct investment" and "joint ventures" should clearly be indicated here. "Direct investment" is well known in a macroeconomic sense as the increment in the capital stock of a country which is built directly by investors. However, in a microeconomic sense, "direct investment" means the increase in the capital stock or the productive assets of a single firm. This may or may not lead to an increase in the capital stock of that particular country if investment is made, since part of the increase in the capital stock of a single firm usually comes as a result of the transfer of resources from another firm....

On the other hand, "Joint Venture" is defined as a legal and economic arrangement whereby two or more parties agree to establish and collaborate in the management and ownership of an economic enterprise for the mutual benefit of all parties. The parties engaged in joint ventures could be either governments or private firms.

Joint ventures differ from transnational firms in two important respects. One is that subsidiaries of transnational companies are fully owned and operated by the mother firm, which means that their policies and activities are mainly controlled by the interests of the firm. Policy and management decisions in joint ventures are shared in view of interests of all parties, including home and host countries. Second, since joint ventures may be undertaken by governments and/or private firms, profit motive is not necessarily the primary motive in the decision-making process. Other motives of social, political nature could be equally or more important than the profit maximisation motive of the transnational corporations.

Development trends and problems facing developing countries

Brief review of the development performance of developing countries shows that no major improvement has occurred during 1970-1980 in the economic position of these countries vis a vis developed nations, nor in their development performance as compared to the previous decade.

The over-all growth rate of Gross Domestic Product in developing countries has remained less than the 6.0 per cent per annum target of International Development Strategy for the Second U.N. Development Decade.

The economic gap between developed and developing countries has not been reduced very significantly.

Developed market-economy countries with less than 20 per cent world population still account for more than 64 per cent of world Gross Domestic Product.

For Arab countries as a group, their growth performance varied

among themselves but followed very much the international pattern. The oil-exporting countries attained a substantial improvement in their growth rates as compared to the non-oil exporting countries.

Most non-oil exporting developing countries experienced severe pressure on their balance of payment during the 1970's which is indicated by the increasing deficit on their current account from \$10.7 billion in 1970 to \$27.8 billion in 1977. This has naturally led to the taking of some restrictive measures in the development programmes of these countries and, thus, reducing their rates of growth.

One of the major reasons for this poor performance is believed to be the ineffectiveness of the present system of international economic and financial cooperation in bringing about a more balanced distribution in productive resources.

The net flow of resources from developed countries to developing countries fell considerably short of the projected targets as envisaged by the U.N. strategy for the 1970's. This has been partly offset by the unexpected expansion in concessional assistance from OPEC countries.

The role of direct foreign investment in world development

Historically, the advent of direct foreign investment may be traced back to the 16th century when international trading companies were established by colonial powers to ensure a continuous flow of raw materials from developing countries to the European growing industries. But gradually investment was expanded to areas of the mining and petroleum industry and later into manufacturing in both developed and developing countries, primarily through the expansion of multinational corporations.

A very recent development is the investment of some petroleum-exporting developing countries in other developing countries, mainly through joint ventures established for the development of specific projects. Its volume, however, is still very limited. In 1977 it was less than \$500 million, of which more than half was accounted for by Kuwait, Brazil and Venezuela.

The role of direct foreign investment should be analysed from two standpoints. The financial standpoint from which direct investment is looked at as a flow of capital from one country to another, and the developmental standpoint from which it is looked at as a means of transferring real resources and technology to developing countries.

The two main advantages of foreign investment as a source of finance are the following:

First it provides foreign exchange for investment purposes without adding to the burden of debt servicing, which is clearly one of the major problems facing developing nations with the increasing trend in borrowing from commercial banks at going market interest rates.

Second, credit-worthiness may not be as important a factor to consider in direct foreign investment as in the case of concessional and non-concessional loans, and, therefore may not be an obstacle in the way of obtaining outside finance for development projects.

However, before reaching any conclusions concerning the financial role of direct investment, its trends and characteristics should be indicated.

For the period 1970-1977, there has been a clear concentration

of direct foreign investment in developed market-economy countries. Seventy-three per cent of the annual average flow of direct investment went to these countries.

The annual income generated from previous investment in developing countries far exceeds the capital inflow from current direct investment and much more than income generated from previous investment in developed countries, which leads to the conclusion that the balance of payment effect of direct foreign investment is negative in developing countries and positive in developed ones.

In spite of the increase in the volume of direct foreign investment in non-oil developing countries its share as a long-term source of finance has actually shown a declining trend from 23.0 in 1970 to 18.7 per cent in 1977.

Because of the many political and economic reasons involved in investment decisions of private foreign corporations, direct investment is not evenly distributed among different groups of developing countries.

It has been concentrated during 1970-1977 in developing countries located in America and South and South East Asia, and in countries which are becoming fast growing exporters of manufactured goods. It is important to note that the least developed countries received the smallest amount of direct foreign investment 1970-1977, even though the countries with under \$400 per capita income constitute 65 per cent of total population in developing countries and 40 per cent of their total area of land.

For Arab countries as a group, the effect of direct foreign investment on the balance of payment has been negative for the period 1970-1977, the annual average investment being negative itself. This is particularly true of the petroleum-exporting Arab countries where income earned from previous investment far exceeds the negative direct investment.

Direct foreign investment has had effects on output, capital accumulation, employment and transfer of technology, on developmental variables in developing countries.

Effects on output

Even though direct foreign investment has been concentrated in areas of most benefit and interest to the home country, in general it has helped to develop new major sectors in the share of domestic output and exports in these countries. For Arab countries, petroleum production, for instance, represents 25-75 per cent of gross domestic product and up to 95 per cent of exports for some petroleum exporting countries. This pattern of growth has several limitations in terms of future development for these countries.

Because of weak linkage effects on other sectors, direct foreign investment has created an unbalanced pattern of growth where one modern sector, growing at a rapid rate, is surrounded by stagnating sectors.

Petroleum-producing Arab countries have become greatly dependent

on one commodity or two for their export earnings. This has made them more vulnerable to fluctuations in prices of exports and changing demand in importing countries.

Earnings of foreign companies from previous investment have been mostly transferred back to the home country rather than reinvesting them in the host country.

Since petroleum production is mostly directed to export markets, local consumers benefit relatively little from the higher growth or productivity and lower real prices in these modern sectors.

Effects of capital formation

For developing countries as a group, direct foreign investment has accounted for only a small proportion of fixed capital formation. The annual average direct investment for the period 1970-1977 does not exceed 0.4 per cent of 1976 gross domestic product, but for developing countries where annual average investment of more than \$50 million a year has been reported, the percentage goes up to 9.2 of gross domestic product and 48.4 of gross capital formation in some special cases.

Among oil-exporting Arab countries, only Algeria has had direct foreign investment of any significance in capital formation. For most of them the role of direct investment has been negligible or negative during the period 1970-1977. However, this role is increased by consideration of national investment in other sectors which would not have been possible without the petroleum revenues that are generated from foreign investment.

Effects of employment and transfer of technology

Because of the lack of accurate statistical information, it is difficult to evaluate the effect of direct foreign investment on labour employment and the transferring of technology to developing countries. But some international reports based on special country studies indicate that the employment impact of multinational corporations in developing countries has been relatively small compared to their impact on developed countries. This is not a surprising conclusion in view of the fact that the modern technology used by these corporations is mostly capital intensive with limited capital. Labour substitution and the capital stock formed by their direct investment is only a small percentage of the total fixed capital stock in developing countries.

If, however, one takes into consideration the employment impact of oil revenues, for example, received by national governments from the foreign investment sectors, the importance and impact of foreign investment in creating employment opportunities become much greater.

Although a considerable number of multinational corporations have contributed to the training of technical and managerial staff through their training programmes in host countries. In actual practice, these programmes have had limited effects and transnational firms usually prefer to invest in training of permanent staff from their home countries than to train local employees for top management positions.

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ECONOMY

Developing countries criticise industrial nations' aid policies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (R) — Developing countries have issued a list of complaints about the economic and aid policies of the powerful industrial nations which seem certain to be rejected during international monetary meetings here next week.

The "group of 24" developing countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America said it was gravely concerned over protectionist measures by industrial countries which it said had limited export markets for non-oil developing nations.

After a one-day meeting yesterday, it also said it was worried about the widening gap between rich and poor countries and undue emphasis on tight monetary policies by industrial nations.

It deplored the apparent unwillingness of developed nations to support international development and growth.

All these positions will meet stiff opposition from the industrial world during the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank

which formally open on Tuesday, industrial country sources said.

The group said it regretted moves to tighten the conditions on loans from the World Bank and the IMF and deplored what it called the insensitivity of some industrial countries in not keeping agreements to improve the role of the IMF's paper currency, the Special Drawing Right (SDR), in the monetary system.

This week the U.S., biggest shareholder in the IMF and World Bank, rejected a planned new

issue of SDRs as inflationary. Senior U.S. treasury officials said the IMF must revert to its original role of lending only to countries willing to adopt severe belt-tightening measures.

The group accused some developing countries of lacking political will to help them solve their problems and said the joint IMF-World Bank development committee, which meets here this weekend, had not achieved much during the past year.

China cancels Japanese contracts

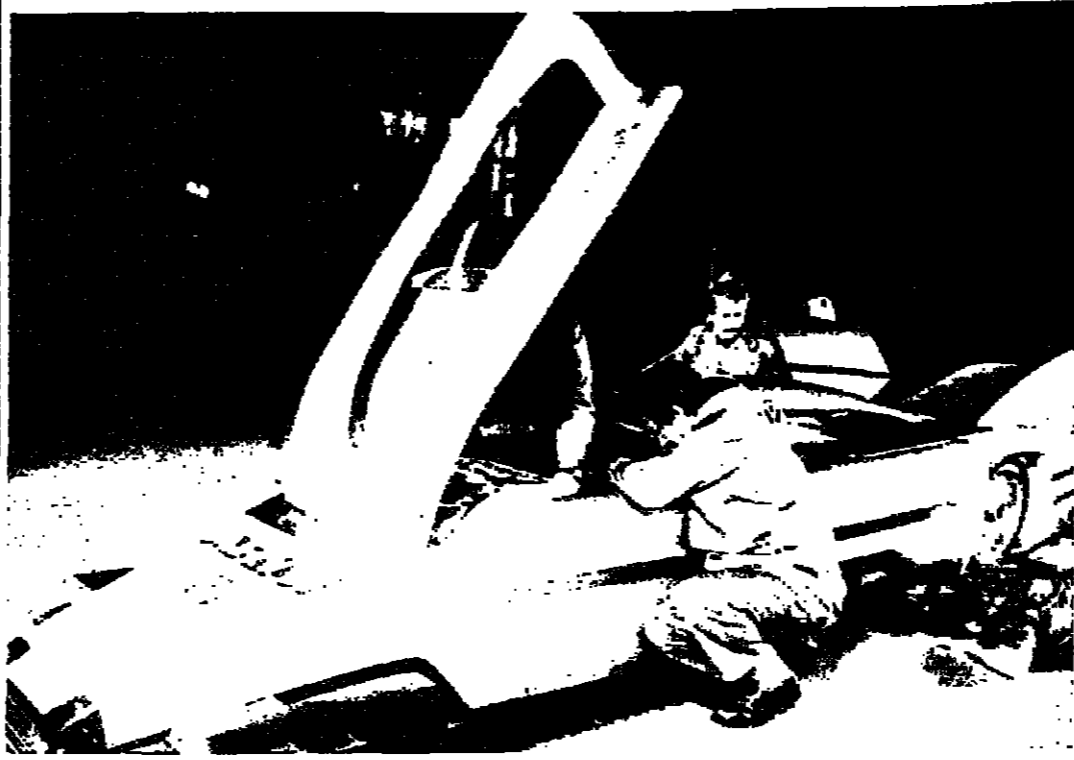
PEKING, Sept. 26 (R) — China will pay almost \$46 million in compensation to Japanese companies after cancelling contracts for five plants at the Baoshan iron and steel complex near Shanghai, according to a Chinese official.

Liu Xinhua, deputy general manager of the China National Technical Import Corporation (CNTIC), made the announcement after returning from Japan, the New China News Agency said.

The contracts were cancelled as part of China's economic retrenchment policy, known officially as "readjustment", under which investment in heavy industry has been drastically cut down.

Japanese and West German companies stood to lose most from the large-scale cancellations, which raised doubts about China's reliability as a trading partner.

Aerodynamic Research V.W.



Wolfsburg, (DaD) — The Aerodynamic research Volkswagen with its 2.4-litre diesel engine boasts fuel consumption of 4.7 litres per 100km, or 60mpg, at a steady 200km/h (125mph). Even at its top, turbo-boosted speed of 362km/h (225mph) consumption is a modest 13.7 litres, or 20mpg, which is little more than a compact uses in city traffic.

Talks on textile treaty adjourned

GENEVA, Sept. 26 (A.P.) — Textile importing and exporting states yesterday adjourned to Nov. 18 their negotiations on extending their trading treaty which runs out at the end of the year.

The 51 members of the so-called Multifibre Arrangement ended a week of discussions after failing to agree on a proposal by the developing textile exporting countries that the importing states hold off negotiations on bilateral textile trade arrangements until agreement is reached on extending the MFA. The arrangement serves as a legal framework for the bilateral arrangement.

Opposition to this came from the European Economic Community which has urged re-negotiation of its textile trade arrangements with Third World exporters to start as soon as possible.

"That is exactly what they did in 1977," he said, when the members of the 1973 treaty agreed to its first extension on the condition enforced by the EEC that "reasonable departures" from treaty provisions should now be allowed.

The departures clause, bitterly criticised by the Third World textile exporters, allowed the importing states to move away from their treaty-stipulated commitment to accept sharply rising imports from the poorer countries which they said had hampered their own industries and led to the loss of jobs.

The developing countries at the time had no choice but to accept the clause or face the threat of importers, no longer bound by a treaty, cutting off their trade at will.

Canada stands by national energy programme despite U.S. criticism

By John Rogers

OTTAWA — Canada is facing fresh criticism from the United States, including veiled threats of retaliation, over its nationalistic energy policies, but the government appears determined not to give way.

In comments this month, key cabinet ministers have stated that despite tensions between Ottawa and Washington over Canada's 11-month-old national energy programme (NEP), the policy stands.

Asked about U.S. "sabre-rattling" this week, External Affairs Minister Mark Mac-

Guigan told reporters Canadians should not lose their nerve.

The Canadian oil industry is 70 per cent foreign-owned, mostly by U.S. companies, and a major goal of the NEP is to bring it under majority Canadian ownership by 1990.

It offers generous exploration grants and incentives to majority

Canadian-owned firms, and reserves for them exclusive rights over production from the Arctic and Atlantic offshore areas, from which most of Canada's "new oil" is expected to come.

The government also plans to take over a larger share of the oil and natural gas industry itself, aiming at the big companies.

It said the Foreign Investment Review Agency (FIRA), a watchdog body which determines "benefit to Canada" of any investment proposals and has the power to reject them, would be used in achieving the NEP's goals.

The U.S. industry has claimed the Canadian policy discriminated against American investment and encouraged takeovers of American companies in Canada.

During the early months of the Reagan administration, the issue only simmered but after a spate of takeovers of foreign companies last spring U.S. opposition grew.

The takeovers included the purchase by Dome Petroleum, one of Canada's oil giants nicknamed "the Calgary pirates" in the United States, of Hudson's bay oil and gas, formerly controlled by the U.S. corporation Conoco.

In addition, Canadian state-run corporations bought majority control of the Belgian-owned Petrofina Canada and the French-owned Aquitaine Canada.

Other bids were made or rumoured, and U.S. oil companies urged Washington to act.

Two U.S. congressmen introduced legislation to block Canadian takeovers by preventing any Canadian firm or person from holding more than five per cent of stock in a U.S. company located in Canada.

President Reagan raised the issue with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau during at least one of their three meetings this year.

But having apparently received

a stone wall response to its representations, the Reagan administration went on to the offensive this month.

The new U.S. ambassador, financier Paul Robinson, said in interviews with Canadian journalists the NEP was the worst problem in relations between the U.S. and Canada. He hoped Washington could get the Canadian government "to mitigate some of the harder aspects of the policy and its implementation."

He also referred to growing tensions between the two countries and said the United States disliked investment rules being changed suddenly.

"Our only objection is that once we've been invited in and have played a part in the development of Canada... all of a sudden the rules have been changed... in the middle of play," Mr. Robinson told a Canadian radio network.

In Washington, senior U.S. officials met their Canadian counterparts to detail complaints about policies and possible retaliatory measures.

They said no decisions had been reached, however, and Canadian ministers also said they had no official word of what retaliation the U.S. planned.

Finance Minister Allan MacEachen said the Ottawa government remained committed to its energy policy and added: "Our job is to explain it to the Americans."

External Affairs Minister MacGuigan told reporters Canada was doing all it could to defend its national interest and could not expect immediate resolution of tensions with Washington.

"We are still awaiting formulation of policies by the (Reagan) administration in almost all respects," he said.

In talks last July, Mr. Trudeau told Mr. Reagan that U.S. investment in Canada, far from declining, had in fact grown to \$6.6 billion from \$1.4 billion in 1973-74.

He also said that while 80 per cent of foreign investment in Canada was American, only 15 per cent of Canadian foreign investment was in the U.S.

Mr. Reagan did not comment, U.S. officials said.

In what could have appeared action in response to American

concern, the Canadian government asked commercial banks at the end of July to cut lending for company takeovers. But the move, during an especially weak period for the Canadian dollar, was primarily aimed at stemming the currency's slide.

The government also asked companies to curb takeover activity, but Mr. MacEachen said energy takeovers were "exempted to some extent" from the request.

— Reuters

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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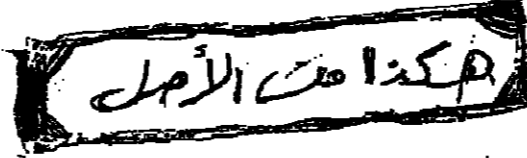
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مكتبة الامم المتحدة



rivers in contention for Drivers' Championship

Sept. 26 (R) — re in contention for Drivers' Championship...

Ipswich top English Division One

LONDON, Sept. 26 (R) — European Football Union (UEFA) Cup holders went to the top of the English First Division...

Indian men's hockey team reject German referees

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 26 (R) — The third and final men's hockey international between the Netherlands and India was cancelled today...

Amman Little League soccer results games played Friday, Sept. 25

Table with soccer results: Royal Falcons 0, Citibank 3, Laing 3, American Express 4, Arab Wings 5, Marriott 2, International Traders 0, Alk 0, Chase 2, Alico 1, Foxboro 3, Jordan Express 0, Sheraton 1, Intercontinental 2.

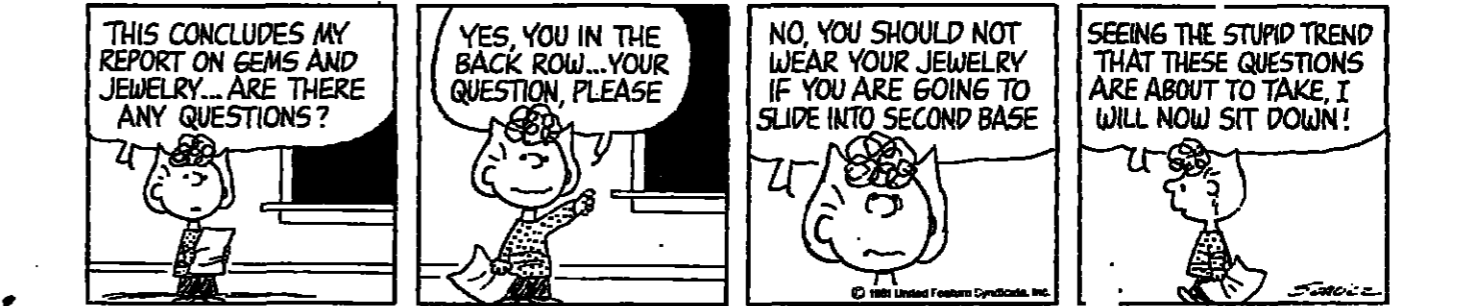
ving Masters a miss

26 (A.P.) — Swedish tennis star Bjorn Borg said in an lished today he would not play in the Masters tournament...

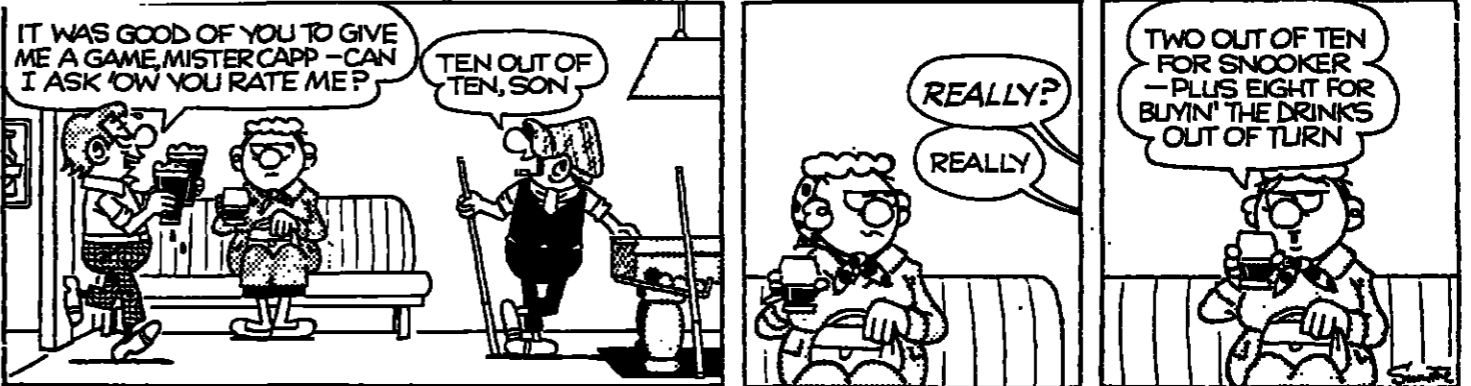
Springboks' U.S. tour ends

GLENVILLE, New York, Sept. 26 (R) — South Africa's rugby union team, the Springboks, completed a three-match U.S. tour yesterday...

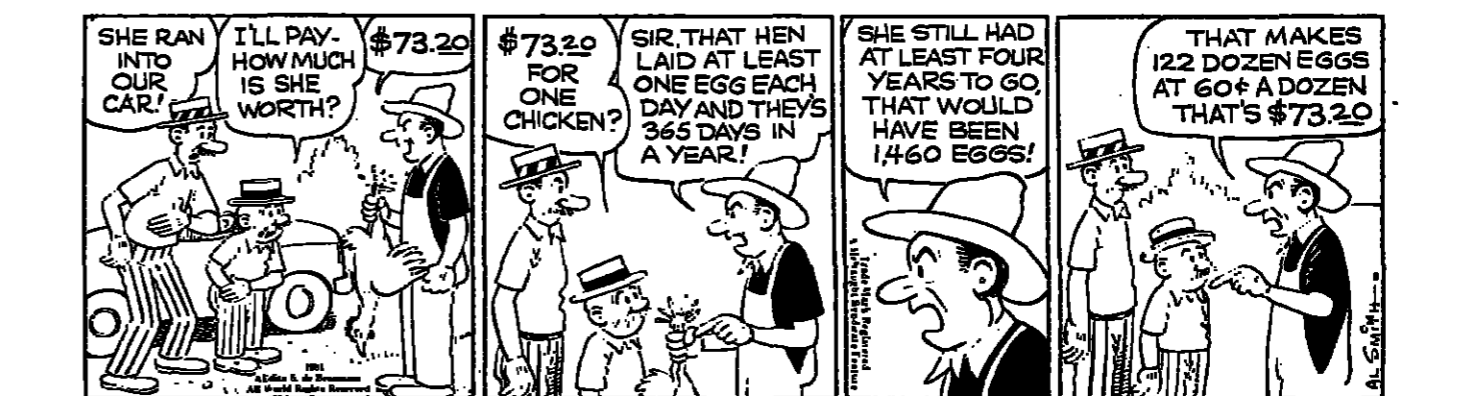
Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



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GOREN BRIDGE

ES H. GOREN Chicago Tribune What action do you take? Q.4—Both vulnerable, as South you hold: ♠10962 ♥K4 ♦632 ♣Q984...

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THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson CLASS REUNION Parker? Oh, yes, you were the kid who had 'left' and 'right' written on his sneakers and feet.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. LIVIG, BLERY, BURGYP, HALMYN

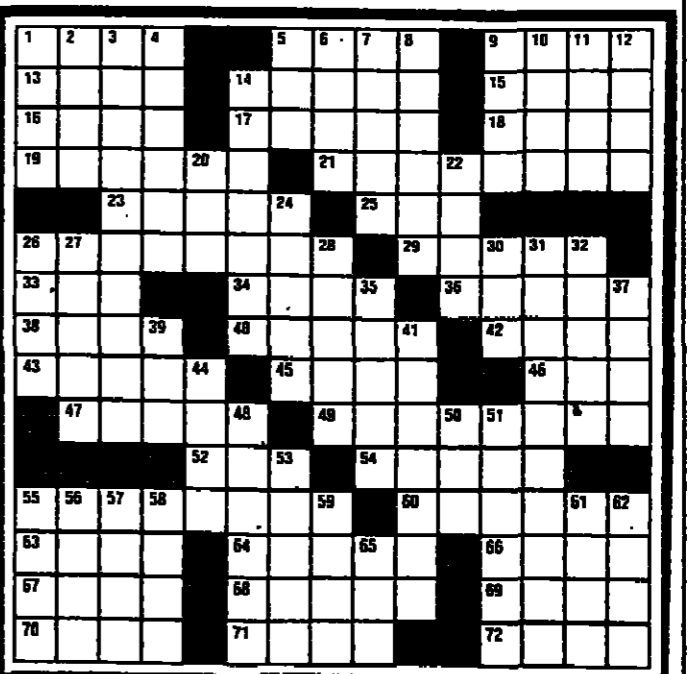
FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 27, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day and evening to think in terms of what you can for others. Also, a good time to strengthen the bond and make positive plans for the future with the ones you love. ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You have fine creative ideas that need expression at this time. Contact influential persons for the support you need.

THE Daily Crossword By Emory H. Cain

- ACROSS 1 Ruler, 5 Ruler, 9 Ruler, 12 Wool, 14 Rigg of mowes, 15 Buoyant, 16 Pipers' headpieces, 17 Airport area, 18 Glaswegian hillside, 19 An arch-bishop of Canterbury, 21 Publicly posted lampoons, 23 Obliterate, 25 French coin, 26 Amen, 29 Indian corn, 33 Overhead railways, 34 Undiluted, 36 News bits, 38 Monkshood, 40 Fragment, 42 Song, 43 Haley work, 45 Head of France, 46 Bit of food, 47 Look of contempt, 49 Bamako native, 52 Came upon, 54 Parents, 55 Recklessly wasteful, 60 "The — herd wind slowly o'er..."



WORLD

Gdansk congress reopens with no moderation of Solidarity militancy

GDANSK, Sept. 26 (R) — The Solidarity free trade union opened the second part of its national congress today with no initial signs that a fierce Soviet bloc propaganda campaign had subdued its militancy.

At a morning session marked by open support for the Polish labour movement from American churchmen and labour leaders, Solidarity delegates voted to maintain a ban on state television coverage and spoke out for striking coal-miners in the south.

There were also angry attacks from the floor against Solidarity's

Ugandan army purged to curb 'misbehaviour'

KAMPALA, Sept. 26 (R) — Ugandan authorities have arrested more than 1,000 soldiers in an apparent attempt to curb the violence and lawlessness which have pushed Uganda to the brink of anarchy in recent months.

Justifying the arrests at a Kampala press conference, Vice President Paulo Muwanga said the Ugandan government would take firm measures to deal with what he termed incidents of misbehaviour by soldiers.

Unruly members of the Ugandan armed forces have been blamed for much of the violence

which has shaken Uganda in the wake of the overthrow of dictator Idi Amin two years ago.

"The government shall have no mercy to any person in uniform, who breaks any law of the land," Mr. Muwanga, also defence minister, said. The authorities had begun cracking down on soldiers suspected of misconduct, he added.

"Those locked up number more than 1,000," he said, adding others had been dismissed from the army. "Quite a few have gone and these range from lieutenant-colonel downwards."

Mr. Muwanga's promise of firm action followed a pledge by President Milton Obote last month to end "the cult of rampant killings" in Uganda.

Mr. Muwanga's press conference was prompted by the death of three Kenyan lorry drivers at the hands of Ugandan soldiers. The incident had threatened to cut off vital supplies of food and fuel to landlocked Uganda.

The vice president said that two soldiers had been charged with beating the drivers to death.

In retaliation for the incident, Kenyan lorry drivers had refused to drive into Uganda. On Tuesday more than 100 heavy trucks queued up on the Kenyan side of the border.

Traffic resumed when Ugandan officials promised to ensure secure conditions.

Reagan's budget cuts may stop D.C. 10 assembly

ST. LOUIS, Missouri, Sept. 26 (R) — The D.C.-10, one of the world's most widely used airliners, could be forced out of production by President Reagan's latest budget cuts, its maker, McDonnell Douglas, has said.

It said continued production could be jeopardised by Mr. Reagan's plan to scrap an order for eight K.C.-10s, the military version of the D.C.-10.

Both are built on the same assembly line and with a slump in orders for civil airliners, the K.C.-10 order was considered important for keeping the assembly line operating at an acceptable rate, the company said.

It said it had no firm orders for D.C.-10's to be delivered in 1983, when the eight K.C.-10 tanker-cargo planes were due for delivery.

Chairman Sanford McDonnell said a halt in D.C.-10 production could mean a large loss of jobs at the company's Long Beach, California, plant where the airliner is built.

China won't seek foreign disaster aid, sources say

PEKING, Sept. 26 (A.P.) — China has decided not to seek international disaster aid for millions of people who were left homeless and crippled by three devastating floods this summer, foreign diplomatic sources have said.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said China "is not even making a discreet appeal or hinting" that it wants international aid. They said, however, China is "leaving the door open" if friendly countries want to help in a gesture of solidarity.

The sources emphasised that China wants to stress its own long-standing policy of self-reliance in the face of disaster and reserve its appeals for the gravest disasters.

China's disaster relief office and the foreign ministry had no comment when asked if China would seek international aid. Last fall, in a highly publicised gesture, China sought international aid through the United Nations for the flood-stricken province of Hubei in the east central region and for the drought-stricken province of Hebei adjacent to Peking.

On Thursday China reported that its early rice harvest exceeded last year's by about 1 million tons, despite the floods and drought.

This summer's floods in Shuan and Shaanxi provinces and along the Yellow River killed nearly 2,500 persons and left more than 2 million homeless.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26 (R) — The Rolling Stones, nearing middle-age and almost respectable after 20 years as the bad boys of rock and roll have set out on the road again.

One and a half million fans in 21 cities are waiting to see the group on their first U.S. concert tour in

three years, according to promoter Bill Graham.

About 90,000 of them, a sell-out audience, jammed Philadelphia noon yesterday for the first concert. Most could not have been born when the Stones were formed.

"I like the old stuff," said one 19-year-old fan from Morristown, New Jersey.

Two thousand people camped in the stadium's car park overnight. Scalpers sold \$15.75 tickets for anything up to \$70 and all 90,000 tickets for a second Philadelphia concert today were sold out.

The tour, due to wind up in New Orleans in December, coincides with the release of the Stones' 29th U.S. album.

Reviewers of that album have been using words like "mature" and "mellow" to describe the group, who have been associated with rebellion and danger since they swept into America in the mid-1960s.

Mick Jagger, now 36, has been jogging five miles a day to get into shape. He may be mature, he says, but he is not too old to rock and roll.

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liked music," said Sally Nelson, 21, who travelled all the way from Concord in New Hampshire.

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Few fans have forgotten the horror of a Stones concert in 1969 when a member of the audience was stabbed to death after security was entrusted to the Hell's Angels motorcycle club.

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President Karl Carstens has signed a pardon and an exchange of official documents is to take place on Monday, the sources said. A presidential spokesman could not confirm or deny this. Guillaume, 54, a former top aide of Mr. Brandt, has spent seven years of a 13-year sentence for treason.

Several West German newspapers reported that he would be freed with four other East German and Soviet spies held in West

Germany: South Africa, France and Denmark in exchange for some 60 West Germans held in East German jails.

The reports were not officially confirmed.

West Germany's inter-German affairs minister, Egen Franke, declined comment on the reports but told Reuters he hoped "that much can be set in motion, in connection with this name (Guillaume), to bring the freedom of individuals."

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His wife, Christel, who was jailed for eight years for spying, was released last March in a prisoner exchange, prompting speculation that he too would be freed.

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show for it today, even though the congress still faces a week of testing debates before finally defining Solidarity's role in this country of 36 million people.

Canadian constitutional reforms end up in court

OTTAWA, Sept. 26 (R) — Political wrangles are expected when the supreme court delivers its verdict on Monday on the legality of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's plans to reform Canada's century-old British constitution.

The decision by the court's nine red-robed judges will set the scene for a final round of battles over the sharing of power between Mr. Trudeau and the governments of Canada's provinces.

At stake is his cherished desire to "patriate" the constitution, the

U.S. denies Cuban charges of biological attacks on Cuba

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 26 (R) — The United States last night described Cuban charges that it waged biological warfare by spreading dengue fever among the Cuban people as a base lie.

Deputy permanent U.S. representative Kenneth Adelman said that the United States had in fact recently exported 300 tons of pesticide to Cuba, through the Pan-American health organization, to help to kill the mosquitoes spreading the fever.

He was replying to charges made in the U.N. General Assembly by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli who blamed the United States for causing a number of epidemics that had swept Cuba.

Mr. Adelman said Cuban health officials had themselves told Pan-American health officials,

three years, according to promoter Bill Graham.

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Waldheim's re-election bid faces big setback

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 26 (R) — U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's re-election bid faces a major setback last night when the non-aligned group, which comprises nearly two-thirds of the U.N. membership, backed challenger Salim Ahmed Salim for the post.

Mr. Waldheim's chances of election for an unprecedented third term were still not discounted, however, because the decision really rests with the five permanent members of the Security Council.

Mr. Salim, 39, foreign minister of Tanzania, won the endorsement of the Organisation of African Unity in June, the first time a regional group had put forward a candidate, and was later backed by the league of Arab states.

The non-aligned group passed by acclamation last night a motion expressing satisfaction with the OAU decision and saying that it fully supported the nomination of Mr. Salim.

Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr of Austria, Mr. Waldheim's homeland, entered the campaign last night, telling reporters that the incumbent was the better man and less likely than Mr. Salim to be accused of bias when dealing with Africa and the Middle East.

Mr. Salim responded that the same argument could be used to disrupt normal production this weekend.

William Keys, chairman of the printing industries committee on the trade union council has threatened to disrupt other newspapers owned by Mr. Murdoch in the News International group if the Sunday Times were suspended.

The newspapers include The Times, the mass circulation Tabloid Sun and the popular Sunday newspaper News of the World.

Publication of the Sunday Times and the Times was halted for 11 months by their previous owner, the Thomson organisation.

Mr. Murdoch said when he took over that he would not tolerate loss of production and in June he threatened to close the Sunday Times when union action caused the loss of 300,000 copies from its 1.4 million circulation.

A union spokesman for the journalists said the management's action in stopping their pay was a breach of contract.

"They have no grounds on which they can suspend my members and deprive them of pay," he said.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Pentagon okays more M-60s for Egypt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (R) — The Pentagon has notified Congress it plans to sell Egypt 128 more M-60A3 tanks. The deal, subject to a veto by Congress within 30 days, would bring to 439 the number of M-60A3 tanks promised or delivered to Egypt. The Pentagon said they would replace some of the 1,500 tanks supplied to Egypt by the Soviet Union in the late 1960s and early 1970s. The M-60A3 with thermal night sights is the most sophisticated U.S. tank after the new M-1. Both are built by Chrysler Corporation.

U.N. team to study poison gas stories

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 26 (R) — U.N. experts investigating allegations that the Soviet Union and Vietnam used chemical weapons in Asia have asked to visit the region but have not received replies, a U.N. spokesman has said. The group wants to visit Afghanistan, Pakistan, Laos and Thailand. It was set up by the General Assembly last December following reports that chemical weapons were used by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, by Vietnam in Kampuchea and Laos and by the pro-Soviet Laotian government. The group has not applied to visit Kampuchea, where the Khmer Rouge authorities recognised by the U.N. were overthrown in 1979 and control only a limited area. The members of the panel are Major-Gen. Esmat Ezz, an Egyptian doctor and chemical warfare expert, Lt. Col. Nestor Castillo of the Philippines, and Dr. Humberto Guerra-Alison, a Peruvian microbiologist.

Space shuttle repairs done at site

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, Sept. 26 (R) — The space shuttle Columbia, damaged by a fuel spill on Tuesday, will be repaired on its launch pad and probably sent into space late next month or in early November, space officials said yesterday. The launch had been scheduled for Oct. 9 but was postponed indefinitely after a spill of toxic rocket fuel in the ship's forward reaction control system. Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) decided against moving Columbia to its hangar for repairs since this would have caused a longer delay. Kennedy Space Centre Director Richard Smith also said that such a move would have been demoralising. A definite launch date will be announced in about two weeks, NASA officials said.

CIA chief on agency errors

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (R) — Central Intelligence Agency Director William Case has said the CIA had inadvertently released vital secrets and endangered lives while complying with requests under the freedom of information act. The director told a senate judiciary subcommittee that human error had resulted in the release of major secrets that had endangered lives.

Belize becomes 156th U.N. member

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 26 (R) — Belize was admitted as the 156th member of the United Nations yesterday by 144 votes to one, with Guatemala, which claims the territory, offering the sole objection. The General Assembly took the decision on the unanimous recommendation of the Security Council. Ten members states were absent for the vote. Immediately after the vote the Guatemalan delegation walked out of the hall as the chief of protocol fetched the prime minister of Belize, George Price, and his delegation to take their places for the first time.

How much damage did Helmich do?

JACKSONVILLE, Florida, Sept. 26 (R) — A former soldier accused of selling equipment to the Soviet Union that would enable Moscow to tap U.S. military messages had access to all secret material stored in a Paris communications facility known as the blockhouse, his commander has told a court here. George Desautels, who left the U.S. Army in 1971 and is now deputy chief of telecommunications for the state of Virginia, said he was officer in charge of the blockhouse while Joseph George Helmich was assistant "crypto custodian" or keeper of codes there. Testifying on the fourth day of the trial in which Mr. Helmich, 44, has pleaded innocent to one count of conspiracy and three of espionage, Mr. Desautels said the accused, as a sergeant and later a warrant officer, had "cryptographic clearance."

Siberian gas deal in final stages